

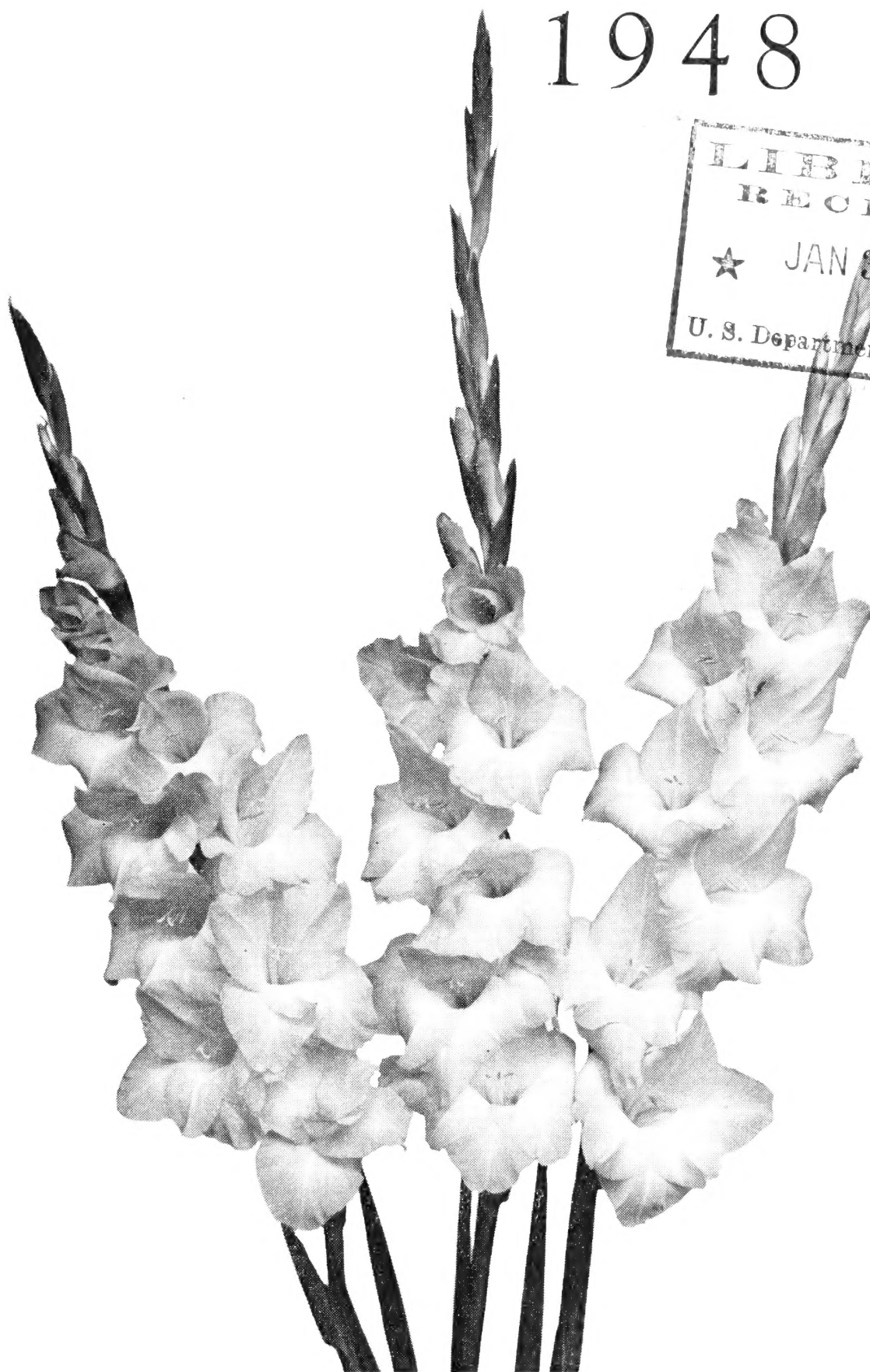
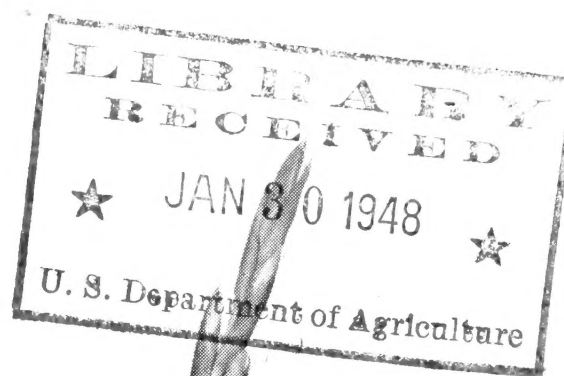
Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62.27

SELECT GLADIOLUS

1948



RIVERSIDE GARDENS :: H. H. KNIGHT
123 S. Riverside Ames, Iowa

GREETINGS TO GLAD FANS EVERYWHERE

The 1947 growing season in Iowa was a difficult one but the Glads came through with flying colors. During May and June we had rain and floods and only limited time for planting. We did manage to plant during April and May the newer and more valuable varieties and these produced very well indeed. However, about one-third of our bulb stocks were never planted, due to excessive water, and this will account for the absence in our list of many well known varieties previously catalogued. The rains finally stopped during July then during August we were having drought. During this period we used sprinklers so were able to keep our Glad plantings growing nicely. Rains came early in September giving adequate moisture to finish the growing season. We had fine Indian summer weather all through October up to November 5th when the first killing frost arrived. This gave a long growing period which completed bulb growth to make heavy, high crowned young bulbs.

This year we will skip the usual chatter about merits of the newer varieties and give our fans something different to read. We hope at least to sell enough bulbs to pay for this publication; anyway we will take a chance and if necessary cut it out next year. We are one of the smaller growers, always interested in growing and testing the newer varieties as they come along. The labor situation is so tight around here we cannot count on getting help with regularity, so unable to grow the lower priced varieties in quantity. While we may be low in quantity we hope to rate high in quality.

DO GLADS CHANGE COLOR?

Well, yes and no. But not as often as some back yard growers think. The question usually comes from people who have grown a few odd bulbs along with petunias, nasturtiums and phlox. Beginners usually start with a mixture of bulbs and the first year enjoy a riot of color. Among the varieties current a few years ago, several were very susceptible to disease rots and at the same time were poor propagators. Within two or three years these poor doers had fallen by the wayside. In that day the best performers were a few sorts we say came from *Primulinus* ancestry. These varieties were good propagators and the bulbs resistant to disease. Within four or five years some gardeners have been reduced to one or two of the strongest growing varieties. If bulblets were planted for increase the process of elimination might be hastened somewhat. Soon there were too many bulbs, so only the best looking ones were saved. In several cases reported the end result was that only yellow or orange colors remained.

Yes, Glads may change color but it seems to happen rarely. Where acres of one variety such as **Picardy** are grown, perhaps one plant in a million may show a different color; usually some lighter color like buff, white or cream. Several good varieties have appeared in this way, namely **Silver Wings**, **Leading Lady**, **Kelsey** and a dozen others we call color sports have been derived from **Picardy**. Not all sports are valuable, since many of them are no improvement on the parent stock, or other varieties of similar color. We have had a dozen or so color sports appear in our own plantings, some rather interesting or pleasing shades but only one or two that could be called desirable improvements. **Vagabond Prince** is a dark colored variety, evidently a combination of several deep color pigments, for it has produced a good number of sports, some quite valuable like **Hawkeye Red**, **Orange Prince** and **Orvag**. We have had two or three color sports from this variety in our own plantings. Glads as well as other plants have not only produced color sports, but changes in floret form may take place; added ruffling of the petals for instance. What has produced these changes in color and even form? That is indeed a very intriguing question but geneticists have an answer for some cases. To better understand what may take place one should do some reading on the subject of genetics. Experimental genetics has produced some strange and remarkable changes in the form of plants and some animals (*Drosophila* flies, for example). Treatment of individuals with radiant energy (X-rays) has produced changes in their progeny. Exposure to radiant energy of several different wave lengths has been found to affect the germ cells and even somatic cellular tissue. In most cases injury results but in others slight changes may occur which do not appear to be harmful. Lately we have reports that mustard gas is being used experimentally to produce mutations or sports in plants and insects. This is an active experimental field at the present time and no doubt interesting results will be forthcoming.

We have done some experimenting, observing and thinking about the rather numerous color sports in Glads and here record our thoughts on the subject. The changes in color and form of *Gladiolus* florets seem to stem from natural forces in the environment. We note that nearly all color sports of Glads are of some lighter shade than the original from which the sport is derived; it appears that some deep colored pigment drops out to unmask the lighter pigments. No doubt there are times when the lighter colored pigments may drop out but such would not change the dominant color which masks any lighter colors that may be present. For example we have a color sport of **Elizabeth the Queen** in which the pink pigment has dropped out; the remaining color is blue gray lavender without a trace of pink. Now if something would happen to take out the gray pigment we would have left a nice light blue **Elizabeth the Queen**. Most stocks of **Corona** have a good percentage of plants which produce cream colored flowers without the pink halo margins. We believe these pale colored flowers are the result of failure or loss of the pink pigment character. In 1944 we segregated from such a mixed stock of **Corona**, three plants of the deep colored type with pink halo, and now after three blooming seasons all of this stock has bloomed true to color. Another season we may offer for sale some of this selection with the deep rose pink halo.

Plant physiologists have demonstrated that special enzymes produce particular pigments. Enzymes are responsible for all growth processes; they are special chemical compounds, biological catalysts or accelerators, each of which arise from particular genes in the chromosomes of the plant cells. The chromosome structure may be compared to a double string of beads lying side by side, and in corn plants at least, the beads or genes number several hundred. In the case of sex cells, after fertilization the chromosomes go through a definite maturation process in which the gene beads of both parents are shifted and intermixed. Thus we get new and distinct varieties of plants from the seeds of a hybrid plant like the *Gladiolus*. There are chromosomes in all the somatic cells also, and it is from these that the enzyme actions originate and carry on growth processes. Let us confine our attention to somatic cells which may propagate new plants asexually, or what we call bulblet production in Glads. Normally the bulblets will sprout in proper season and grow into new plants which are identical to the mother plants. While this process is fairly stable and may be carried on year after year without change, there is evidence that hybrid plants like the *Gladiolus* are not nearly so stable as well fixed species. However, there are forces in nature which may at times upset the delicate balance of enzyme development in somatic cells. We have pointed out how enzymes are responsible for all growth processes; and there are many kinds of enzymes, each having a particular function to perform in the miracle we call growth. Now we will narrow the field to pigment enzymes which produce color in florets of Glads. Each color pigment is the product of one particular enzyme. We will say that when a particular flower spike appears with a color pigment missing, something has happened to that particular pigment enzyme. The best known factors in the natural environment which are known to affect enzymes, are (1) short wave lengths of radiant energy; (2) longer waves of radiant energy which produce what we call heat; and (3) low temperatures of freezing intensity. We suggest that at times young bulbs and cormels when exposed to extremes of temperature may have some enzymatic determiners affected, in fact eliminated. In this way particular pigment enzymes may be destroyed, and so an occasional plant may turn up with a pigment shortage.

Another suggestion, who knows, perhaps some of the growth enzymes which control vigor or elongation of plants may be eliminated by extreme conditions of heat or cold; and bulbs thus affected may produce the shorter plants we sometimes find in a stock of older varieties. Damage to growth enzymes could produce shorter plants and give a stunted growth that some people blame on virus infections, but where color of foliage and flower seem normal. Of course we recognize that stunted plants also result from moisture shortage and disease such as root rots, but these causes are of temporary nature. On the other extreme, we call attention to rare changes in growth habits of a known variety where exceptional vigor appears suddenly in one plant; it towers above the ordinary run with elongated flowerhead. Selection and segregation of such exceptional plants may result in improved stocks of particular varieties. The Brandon selection of **Picardy** is a good illustration and there are others. In such cases there must occur favorable changes in enzyme activity which promotes more vigorous growth.

In this category we have our own selection of **Elizabeth the Queen**, descended from bulblets produced by our **Champion** spike of 1943. Each year since this selected stock has produced division winners in one or more shows. The past year, 1947, the Grand Champion single spike of the Iowa Show was **Elizabeth the Queen** grown and exhibited by Mrs. Etta Feye, and the bulb came from our selected strain. This was a magnificent spike with 30 inch flowerhead, 22 buds and ten florets open. Yes, grown a lot better than we have been able to do. Now we have increased this selection of **Elizabeth the Queen** to the point where we might part with a few bulbs at \$1.00 per each.

CLASSIFICATION NOTE

The North American Gladiolus Council classification places Glads in size divisions as follows: Miniature, 100 series; Small Glads, 200 series; Medium, 300 series; Large, 400 series; Giant, 500 series. The color class is indicated by the last two digits. For explanation see classified list published by the North American Gladiolus Council.

JOIN THE NORTH AMERICAN GLADIOLUS COUNCIL

An international organization sending to its members quarterly size Bulletins with much information of interest; also the Annual Classification of Gladiolus Varieties.

Subscribing member\$1.00 per year

Send to Secretary Thomas R. Manley,
Garden Center, Oglebay Park, Wheeling, W. Va.

THRIPS CONTROL MADE EASY

During the 1946 season we carried out experiments in the control of Thrips on bulbs and plants, using DDT in dust form. The first publication on results of controlling thrips in field plantings appeared in our article "Hello Dust, Good-bye Spray" in the Sept. (1946) Bulletin of the North American Gladiolus Council. We are now completely sold on the use of dust for its effectiveness, convenience and ease of application. We recommend using 5% strength of DDT dust, compounded from "Deenate," a 50% wettable DDT powder, using a fine grade of talc as the diluent base. 5% DDT dust is now on the market in many places.

Treat the bulbs soon after harvest while drying by blowing the dust over and through the trays of bulbs or other containers. A small hand gun holding a pint or less of dust is most convenient for the purpose. Small lots of bulbs may be treated by placing bulbs and dust in large paper bags and shaking gently. Bulbs so treated will be protected against roving thrips since the insects will be killed as fast as they contact the dust. DDT residue will not injure the bulbs. Protecting the growing plants is best done by using the same 5% DDT dust, blowing it on the plants with a dust gun at weekly intervals. Keep it up until September if you want good late blooms. We have checked enough results to find this program is more efficient than tartar emetic sprays or other insecticides used in the past. DDT liquid sprays are also effective but the labor saving advantages of using dust will eventually result in most growers discarding the sprayers in favor of dusting machines. We have used a Root hand gun duster of a size holding about four pounds of dust, shoulder strap supported and with hand crank, covering one acre of Glads with dust in two hours. **Warning:** If you do much dusting you should provide yourself with a respirator or gas mask. Breathing much dust will cause headaches and possibly more serious troubles.

DISEASE CONTROL

We use and recommend "New Improved Ceresan" as a dip at planting time. If you grow many Glads or expect to continue growing them it is necessary to dip the bulbs in a disinfectant just before planting. Use 1 oz. of N. I. C. in 3 gals. of water and add 3 teaspoons of Dreft as a wetting agent, or a brand of Spread-Sticker. Do not use bare hands to mix concentrated N. I. C. First make a paste of the powder then add larger volume of water. Soak bulbs and bulblets for 30 minutes, then drain off the liquid and plant while still damp. On large bulbs one may break the husks to help penetration but do not remove as the husks act like a sponge to hold and carry the disinfectant for many days, and so better protect the new bulb and rootlets. One batch of N. I. C. mix may be used four or five times without losing too much strength, but then it is time to discard or add fresh mix of N. I. C.. We have shown in earlier publication that N. I. C. will kill thrips on the bulbs at time of dipping, provided the husk is wet through in the soaking process. You should not have the thrips to worry about provided you treated the bulbs with DDT dust in storage.

If more convenient for the small grower, use Lysol which may be obtained at most drug stores. Soak bulbs and bulblets for 3 hours, just before planting in a solution prepared at the rate of 1 teaspoonful of Lysol to 1 quart of water. Allow to drain for 30 minutes and plant bulbs and bulblets while still wet.

HIHO (Knight, 1948) (Ogarita X Wings of Song)

Color a clear deep rosy salmon, throat clear white without markings, never flecks. Florets 5 to 5½ inches, petal margins waved; opens 8 to 10 florets on a 30 inch flowerhead; classification 432. See cover illustration of three spikes taken last August during the hot spell. This is an improvement in clear color tone over the parent *Ogarita* which it resembles in tall vigorous growth; overall height about 65 inches. Good growth conditions produce 30 inch flowerheads of 20-22 buds, while well grown plants have made

36 inch flowerheads with up to 24 buds. Spikes do not crook, will hold 8 florets open with six in color in the field, and taken indoors will open ten. Good propagator of large bulblets which germinate readily, making fine clean bulbs which have shown no tendency for disease. Blooms in 78-83 days.

Best seedling and Grand Champion single spike of the show at Ames, 1944. Best three spike seedling in 400 Division at the Iowa State show, 1947. Longest flowerhead, 35 inches, at the Sioux City show, 1946. Mrs. Feye brought a spike to the Algona show having a 38 inch flowerhead and carrying 26 buds. This one will always be a contender for longest flowerhead at the shows.

Priced: \$3.00 for any size bulb. One bulb and 10 bulblets for \$5.00.

ROSY RED (Knight, 1945)

Color deep rosy red, a glowing lively shade in solid color and heavy substance; throat petals with an inconspicuous pale line. Medium height but produces strong willowy spikes, 16 buds on a 24 inch flower head, seven florets open and five showing color; lower florets average about 4¼ inches. Does not crook under 100 degree temperatures. Remarkable for fine bulb characteristics which is exceptional among reds; produces an abundance of large bulblets from small or large size bulbs; blooms freely from bulblets where moisture supply is adequate. Disease resistant; we have had less than 1% loss from all causes in six years' growing experience. A fine cut flower for those who like red, and this shade of red is different. Blooms in 65-70 days. Joe Rettig (Ind.) reports 63 days. It will bloom with Annamae to produce the earliest cut flowers.

FUCHSIA MAID (Knight, 1946)

A true fuchsia color, between deep wine red and purple, with heavy substance and depth of color that glows in the sunshine. Strong wiry stems, 16 buds, 6 open, 4 to 4½ inch florets, double row placement. Produces large bulblets which germinate readily. Blooms in 73 days. An unusual shade of color that attracts attention; this is the reason for introduction. It was Best Seedling at the Ames Show of 1943.

TERMS

Minimum mail order \$3.00. Orders at retail prices prepaid; wholesale and the 100 rate not prepaid. Cash before delivery. Over count on retail orders. Ten bulbs at 8 times the single rate; 5 bulbs at half the 10 rate. No single item for less than minimum as stated; "3-.15" means three bulbs for .15 and that is a minimum item. Bulblet prices per 100 may be broken down to 25 bulblets for one-fourth the 100 rate. All stock offered is subject to supply and previous sales. EXTRAS on cash orders at retail prices: From \$5.00 to \$10.00 select 10% extra; for orders above \$10.00 and up to \$25.00 select 15% extra; for orders above \$25.00 select 20% extra. These discounts do not apply to collections, special offers, wholesale prices, or new introductions.

Our bulb stocks have been inspected and certified by the State Entomologist's office, Certificate No. 149.

GENERAL BULB LIST

	Large	Med.	Small	Bulblets Per
366 ABIGAIL (Myers) Fine new tall lavender	3.00			1, .40 10, 3.00
421 ABNAKI (Funk) Orange with darker throat; good commercial .	.50	.30		
441 ALGOMA (Butt) fine early pink, red throat . . . .	.75	.50	.30	5, .25
560 ASTRID (Ja) very fine medium rose, heavy substance, resistant to heat		1.00	.75	10, .60
400 ANNAMAE (Pom) best early pure white; fine commercial	3,.25	3,.15	6,.20	100, .25
440 BEAUTY'S BLUSH (Fic) lovely soft blush pink, tall 20 bud spikes; fine commercial	1.50			2, .25 12, 1.00
530 BENGASI (Cave) huge ruffled pink, heavy substance; does best in cool climates	3.00	2.00	1.00	1, .25 10, 2.00
452 BIRCH RED (Rich) pure deep red, fine grower; popular choice, show winner	3.00	2.00	1.00	1, .30 10, 2.00
554 BLACK PANTHER (Lins) sensational giant black red; great show winner	.70	.50	.35	5, .40 10, .70

	Large	Med.	Small	Bulblets Per
478 BLUE LAGOON (Sny) new deep violet, best we have grown; tall strong grower	3.00			1, .30 10, 2.40
401 BONNIE JEAN (Kru) ruffled white, rose spear in throat, heavy substance		.20	.15	10, .20
562 BURMA (Pa) heavily ruffled deep rose, best in this color class	1, .25	2, .25	4, .25	10, .20 100, 1.50
542 CALYPSO (Sch) ruffled light rose pink	2.00	1.50		1, .25 10, 2.00
400 CASABLANCA (Maj) creamy white, ruffled, red blotch, fine cut flower	2, .25	2, .20		20, .25 100, 1.00
441 CHANTILLY (Graff) LaFrance pink with slight blotch; opens 10 florets on tall spike		4.00	3.00	1, .50 10, 4.00
500 CHRISTINE (Cave) giant marble white, heavy substance, show winner		4.00	3.00	1, .50 10, 4.00
390 COLOR MARVEL (Kru) lovely orange and yellow blend; strong grower, fine cut flower	2.00	1.50	1.00	1, .25 10, 2.00
441 CONNECTICUT YANKEE (Shn) sensational pink, perfect form, great show winner	2.00	1.50	1.00	1, .25 10, .2.00
542 COVER GIRL (LaS) giant medium pink, tall spike, long flower head	.50 10, 4.00	.35 2.80	.20 1.60	10, .50 100, 4.00
452 CRIMSON TIDE (Rob) ruffled red, heavy sub- stance	1.50	1.00	.50	2, .25 10, 1.00
410 CRINKLECREAM (Ellis) large ruffled clear med- ium yellow; fine cut flower	1, .25	2, .30		10, .25 10, 2.00
570 CROWN ORCHID (Alm) deep toned orchid lav- ender		1.75	1.00	1, .25 10, 2.00
560 DAWN GLOW (Jack) great flower spike, beautiful light rose pink, winner	1.20	.90	.60	2, .20 10, .80
536 DESTINY (Butt) fine orange scarlet . . . . .		.20	2, .30	20, .25
432 DIEPPE (Has) ruffled deep salmon red with dark- er blotch	.75	.50	.35	5, .25 10, .40
340 DONELLA (Wr) earliest pink commercial	1.00	.60	.40	4, .25 10, .50
516 DR. WHITELEY (Ril) fine buff apricot, tall strong grower	.25 10, 2.00	2, .25 1.00	4, .25 .50	20, .25 100, 1.00
540 EGLANTINE (Sch) most beautiful ruffled pink, some short spikes, slow propagator		3.50	2.00	1, .50 10, 4.00
310 ELIZABETH MAIER (Mai) clear picric yellow, frilled petal edges, long flower head	1.50	1.00	.50	10, 1.00
566 ELIZABETH THE QUEEN (Whi) finest low priced ruffled lavender; cut flower, show winner	.15	2, .20	3, .25	10, .15 100, .75
332 EXEMPLAR (Kru) ruffled salmon, many open, tall regular performer		.15	2, .20	10, .80
443 FABULOUS (LaS) new fine blotched pink, very attractive	2.00	1.50	1.00	1, .25 10, 2.00
436 FIREBIRD (Kuhn) clear brilliant scarlet, tall spike, 6-8 florets open	1.00	.75		2, .25 10, .75
432 FIRST LADY (Rob) new tall ruffled salmon . . . .	.50	.30	.20	4, .20 10, .40
580 FLYING FORTRESS (Wils) huge lavender gray, with attractive scarlet blotch	.80 10, 6.40	.50 4.00	.30 2.40	10, .50 100, 4.00
540 FORT TI (Web) wonderful giant light pink; per- fect performance	.25	.20	.15	10, .25 100, 2.00
462 FUCHSIA BELLE (Alm) tall deep reddish rose . .	1.25			2, .25 10, 1.00
370 FUCHSIA MAID (Knight) true fuchsia color, early cut flower; attractive, distinctive	.50	.35	.25	10, .50 100, 4.00
432 GENGHIS KHAN (Sch) deeply ruffled pure pink; fine performer	1.00	.75	.50	2, .20 10, .80

	Large	Med.	Small	Bulblets Per	
410 GLEAM (Fic) ruffled light yellow, heavy substance, corrugated edges, winner	.60 10, 4.80	.40 3.20	.25 2.00	10, 25,	.40 .75
510 GOLDEN ARROW (Pru) clear light yellow, tall spikes, 8 open, good commercial	2.00	1.50	.75	1, 10,	.35 2.00
512 GOLDEN STATE (Whl) deep yellow, like Picardy in yellow	.50 10, 4.00	.35 2.80	.25 2.00	10, 100,	.30 2.50
412 GOLD LODGE (Wils) tall deep yellow, fine form, good performer; stock scarce			2.00	1, 10,	.50 4.00
450 GRACIE ALLEN (Wils) fine light red, perfect spikes, 8 open, winner	.75	.50	.25	2, 10,	.15 .60
424 GRATITUDE (Fic) salmon-orange with deep yellow throat, fancy ruffles, tall grower	.75	.60	.50	5, 10,	.25 .40
416 GRENADE (Pa) fine large buff	1.00	.60	.40	4, 10,	.25 .50
450 HAWKEYE RED (Hea) bright red sport of Vagabond Prince; fine grower	.30	.20		10, 100,	.25 2.00
432 HIHO (Knight) see new introduction	3.00 5.00	any size bulb one bulb and		10 bulblets	
491 HULA HULA (Wils) orange gray smoky, violet orange blotch, tall strong grower	7.00	5.00		1, 10,	.75 6.00
466 HUNTRESS (Jack) new early lavender of great merit; good demand	1.00 10, 8.00	.70 5.60	.45 3.50	4, 12,	.30 .75
536 INTRUDER (Graff) giant scarlet, holds ten open, great show winner	1.50	1.00	.50	2, 10,	.20 .80
441 JUNE DAY (Rob) very early pure pink with small cherry blotch; commercial prospect	3.00	2.00		1, 10,	.40 3.00
530 KELSEY (Yates) light salmon Picardy sport, tall and vigorous	2.50	1.50	1.00	1, 10,	.25 2.00
420 KESTREL light orange salmon, 9 open, wins as as longest flower head	.75	.50	.25	1, 10,	.35 2.80
552 KING CLICK (Wils) fine scarlet red, great show winner; good commercial	.15 10, 1.20	2, .20 .80	5, .25 .50	50, 100,	.25 .50
590 KING TAN (Wils) tall rosy tan, fine spike, good show winner		2, .30	2, .20	50,	.25
433 LADRONE (Pa) rose doree with yellow blotch	3.00	2.00		1, 10,	.25 2.00
440 LADY BOO (Graff) pure shade of shell pink, perfect spike, in great demand	1.00	.75	.50	10, 100,	.80 6.40
540 LADY LUCK (Har) light salmon Picardy sport, a beauty; in demand	.50 10, 4.00	.35 2.80	.25 2.00	10, 100,	.50 4.00
506 LAKE PLACID (Wils) creamy white, butterfly florets, long flowerhead	.80	.50	.25	2, 10,	.15 .50
470 LANCASTER (Pa) grand new purple, winner at the shows	.75	.50	.25	6, 100,	.25 3.00
466 LAVENDER PRINCE (LaS) tall mauve lavender, good cut flower; fine performer	.50	.35	.20	10, 100,	.50 4.00
506 LEADING LADY (Joh) cream sport of Picardy; great show winner and commercial	.25	.15	3, .25	10, 100,	.20 1.00
400 LLONA (Kru) new ruffled white, fine cut flower, regular performer	2, .20	3, .25		25, 100,	.25 .80
432 MADELEINE BROWN (Mai) fine salmon, regular growing habits; long flowerhead	.40	.25	2, .25	10, 100,	.20 1.50
562 MALTA (Pa) huge tall rose; regular growing habits	2, .30 10, 1.20	2, .20 .80	3, .20 .50	50, 100,	.25 .50
533 MARGUERITE (Pom) watermelon pink, great show flower, good commercial	2, .25 10, 1.00	4, .25 .50		50, 100,	.25 .50
410 MARTHA DEANE (Guil) light yellow, long flower head, strong grower	2.00	1.50	1.00	2, 10,	.25 1.00
436 MERCURY (Lins) soft brilliant scarlet, fine cut flower	.20	.15	2, .20	10, 100,	.20 1.50

	Large	Med.	Small	Bulblets Per	
462 MEXICALA ROSE (Wils) deep rose, nicely ruf- fled, tall vigorous growth	6.00	4.50	3.00	1, .60 2, 1.00	
552 MIGHTY MONARCH (Butt) new tall, strong red, good substance	2.00	1.25		2, .30 10, 1.00	
566 MINSTREL (Pa) great ruffled lavender; great show flower	1.00	.60	.40	2, .30 10, 1.00	
540 MISS VERMONT (Ha) ruffled light pink, tinted lavender, winner at shows	.75	.50	.25	5, .25 10, .50	
460 MISS WISCONSIN (Kru) deep rose, great show flower, coming commercial	.50 10, 4.00	.35 2.80	.20 1.60	4, .25 100, 4.00	
500 MOUNT KOSCIUSKO (Both) giant florets of pure white; good propagator	2.00	1.50	1.00	1, .20 10, 2.00	
466 MYRNA FAY (Lines) fine new lavender		1.50	1.00	1, .25 10, 2.00	
541 MYSTERY (Stinson) cool pink, rose throat, tall spike, 20 buds, 9 open	.50	.35		5, .25	
442 NEON (Y) medium pink, regular performer, fine cut flower	2.00	1.50		5, .80 10, 1.60	
420 OCTOBER SUNSHINE (Q) light orange shading to yellow, fine cut flower	2.00	1.00	.50	1, .20 10, 1.60	
390 OKLAHOMA (Wils) ruffled light lavender gray; many say most beautiful		.55	.30	3, .20 10, .50	
422 ORANGE GOLD (Mar) deep orange with golden throat, tall fine cutter; in great demand	.75	.50	.35	2, .20 10, .75	
552 OREGON RED (Pru) brilliant medium red, fine performer; good commercial	.20	.15		100, .50	
506 ORIENTAL PEARL (Carl) wonderful huge cream, show winner and coming commercial	2.00	1.50	1.00	10, 2.00 100, 15.00	
454 PAUL ROBESON (Cave) tall dark red, holds 8 florets open, show winner	2.00	1.50	1.00	1, .20 10, 1.50	
366 PEGGY (West) new clear lavender; has beauty and charm		2.00	1.00	5, 1.50 10, 3.00	
540 PHANTOM BEAUTY (Bast) sensational new light pink, perfect form, great show winner	7.00	5.00	3.00	1, .75 10, 6.00	
240 PINK RIBBON (Spen) small smooth pink, nice long spike; best in color class		.15	.15	10, .25	
540 PINK PICARDY (Earl) fine pink sport of Picardy; long flowerhead	2, .30	2, .20		5, .25 100, 3.00	
532 PIONEER (LaS) deep salmon, light throat, long spike, 8 open	.50	.35	.25	4, .25 10, .50	
478 PORCELAIN BLUE (Rich) clear deep violet, white throat; strong grower	2.50	1.75	1.00	1, .25 10, 2.00	
471 RANGOON (Pa) heavily ruffled purple . . . . .	.50	.35		3, .25	
452 RED CHARM (butt) very fine medium red, show winner and commercial cutflower	2, .25 10, 1.00	4, .25 .50	8, .25 .30	100, .30	
450 RED CHERRY (Rob) new scarlet red, fine per- former	2.00	1.50		1, .25 10, 1.80	
590 R. B. (Upton) Giant smoky bronze	2, .20	3, .20			
566 ROSE O'DAY (Fic) rose lavender, opens nine, show flower and commercial	.50	.35	.25	1, .25 10, 2.00	
362 ROSY RED (Knight) deep rose red; valuable as an early cut flower	.35	.25	.15	10, .25 100, 2.00	
461 SALUTATION (Ba) early light rose, good cut flower	2, .30	2, .20	3, .25	50, .25	
401 SILVER STAR (Sn) white, purple throat . . . . .	.50	.30	.20	10, .25	
500 SILVER WINGS (Rit) ruffled, pure white Picardy sport; great show winner	1.00 10, 8.00	.75 6.00	.50 4.00	2, .20 10, .80 100, 6.00	
462 SIOUX CITY SUE (Ayers) fine deep rose, much like Dream O'Beauty	3.00	2.50	2.00	1, .35 10, 2.00	

		Large	Med.	Small	Bulblets Per
591	SOUTH SEAS (Wils) Orange gray with deep orange blotch	7.00	5.00		1, .75 10, 6.00
500	SNOW CRUISER (Ev) huge pure white, 7 in. florets; show winner	3.00			10, 2.00
442	SPELLBOUND (Lins) lovely rose pink, opens ten with perfect form	2.00			10, 2.00
432	SPIC AND SPAN (Carl) ruffled deep pink, opens ten on long spike, outstanding	3.50	3.00	2.50	1, .35 10, 2.80
413	SPOTLIGHT (Pa) clear yellow, scarlet blotch; show winner and commercial	.50	.35	.20	10, .30 100, 2.40
200	STARLET (Ba) ideal small ruffled white; show winner and cut flower	.25	.15	2, .20	20, .25 100, 1.00
540	STELLA ANTISDALE (Ev) fine light pink; show winner and cut flower	2, .25	2, .20	4, .25	50, .25 100, .50
542	SUMMER GAL (Z) shimmering geranium pink; show winner, in great demand	3.00	2.00	1.00	1, .25 10, 2.00
417	SUN SPOT (Rob) ruffled apricot buff with rose blotch, opens 8 or 9; show winner	2.00	1.50	1.00	1, .25 10, 2.00
432	SUPREME BEAUTY (Bast) deep salmon pink with creamy throat, opens 8 on a tall spike	4.00	3.00	2.00	1, .40 10, 2.00
416	SUSQUEHANNA (Her) peach buff, perfect spike; show winner and commercial	.20	2, .25	3, .25	20, .25 100, .80
501	THE BRIDE (Pru) new white with lavender feather	4.00	2.75	1.50	1, .40 10, 3.20
590	TONY (Wils) light chocolate, orange blotch, cream picotee border		.75	.30	3, .25
560	TOPFLITE (LaS) lovely soft rose pink, show winner, one of most beautiful		4.00	3.00	1, .60 10, 5.00
460	TRALEE (Kru) fine light rose cut flower, opens 6 to 8 on long flowerhead	4.00	3.00	2.00	1, .50 10, 4.00
542	TREASURE ISLAND (Lins) cool light rose orchid, ruffled	2.00			10, 2.00
422	TROCADERO (Lins) pure carrot salmon orange, rare color; fine performer	1.50	1.25	.75	10, 1.50
440	TRUELOVE (Klein) early ruffled shell pink of exceptional beauty	.60	.40	.25	6, .25 100, 3.00
580	TUNIAS MAHOMET (Both) giant plum rose, scarlet blotch; show winner	.75	.50	.35	4, .25 100, 4.00
422	TUTS BOTH (Both) deep pastel orange, perfect spikes; show winner	1.00	.60	.30	3, .25 10, .60
312	VANGOLD (VanV) early deep yellow, opens seven florets; best deep yellow	.35	.25	.15	10, .35 100, 2.50
407	VEECREAM (VanV) ruffled rich cream with scarlet blotch; fine cut flower	3, .30 10, .80	.50		100, .50
430	VICTORY QUEEN (Wils) ruffled salmon orange; opens 8 on a long flowerhead	1.00	.70	.40	2, .15 10, .50
400	VIRGIN (Lins) pure white, perfect form; coming commercial	1.50	1.00	.50	10, 1.50
470	VULCAN (Stev) fine new purple, good performer; you should try this	2, .30	2, .20	3, .25	25, .25 100, .75
436	WAR PAINT (Kd) dark scarlet self, opens ten on a tall long spike	3.00	2.00		1, .30 10, 2.40
400	WAX MODEL (Kru) new waxy white, lavender throat spear; reliable	2.00	1.50	1.00	1, .25 10, 2.00
506	WHITE GOLD (Sch) early giant cream, tall strong grower; famous	2, .30	2, .20	3, .25	100, .50
500	WHITE MAGIC (Kuhn) crisp, heavily ruffled pure white of great beauty and promise	5.00			1, .50 10, 4.00
440	YANKEE LASS (Sch) new light pink, will open ten on a straight long flowerhead	5.00	3.50	2.00	1, .60 10, 5.00

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST per 100 BULBS

(25 bulbs sold at the 100 rate) Not Prepaid

Orders from quantity list should total \$3.00 or more

	Medium	Small	Bulblets
BURMA	8.50	6.50	qt. 25.00
COLOR MARVEL	52.00	35.00	1 pt. 75.00
CONN. YANKEE	80.00	60.00	
ELIZABETH THE QUEEN	5.00	3.50	qt. 10.00
FLYING FORTRESS	19.00	14.00	1/2 pt. 25.00
FUCHSIA MAID	22.00	16.00	1 pt. 30.00
GENGHIS KHAN	20.00	14.00	1/2 pt. 15.00
GOLDEN GATE	20.00	14.00	1 pt. 20.00
HAWKEYE RED	15.00	10.00	1 pt. 15.00
HUNTRESS	32.00	25.00	1/2 pt. 35.00
INTRUDER	48.00	30.00	1/2 pt. 30.00
LADY BOO	40.00	28.00	1/2 pt. 25.00
LAVENDER PRINCE	18.00	12.00	1/2 pt. 10.00
LEADING LADY	7.50	5.00	qt. 20.00
MALTA	6.00	4.50	1/2 pt. 5.00
MARTHA DEAN	45.00	30.00	1/2 pt. 30.00
MINSTREL	70.00	50.00	1/2 pt. 40.00
MISS WISCONSIN	15.00	9.00	
ORIENTAL PEARL	80.00	55.00	1/2 pt. 50.00
PINK PICARDY	5.00	4.00	1 pt. 10.00
RED CHARM	4.50	3.50	qt. 8.00
ROSY RED	18.00	14.00	1 pt. 25.00
SILVER WINGS	35.00	25.00	1/2 pt. 15.00
SPOTLIGHT	20.00	16.00	1/2 pt. 15.00
STARLET	18.00	12.00	1/2 pt. 15.00
VANGOLD	7.00	4.00	1/2 pt. 7.00
VULCAN	5.00	3.50	1/2 pt. 6.00

Lady Oscar Loved Glads, and Here is the Story

So many people have asked about Oscar, I take this opportunity to write down some of her accomplishments before the details are forgotten. Mrs. M. E. Neff has given her impressions of Oscar in the 1947 Annual of the Canadian Gladiolus Society. She met our educated bird while on a visit here in 1946 and was impressed by the diligence and efficiency displayed by Oscar in weeding Glads, especially the bulblet rows.

By way of introduction, Oscar was a pet crow of exceptional ability, much keener than any one of three we had raised in previous years. I believe Oscar was a lady crow, judging by her affectionate nature, tone of voice and other indications; but she never got around to laying an egg. And now I regret to say she was murdered in November 1946 by a local moron who had no appreciation for educated pets. Oscar had made friends with nearly every family in our part of Ames, and in her demise was mourned by many children; they will never forget about that meanest man that lives. Oscar had the freedom of the air and trees but always liked to sail down and alight on my shoulders, ride into our house, to see all the interesting objects and the food we always had at hand. Oscar had been reared by us from the pinfeather stage and felt she belonged to us and among humans; anyway she preferred us to the black cousins that made occasional visits in nearby trees. I believe the secret of Oscar's intelligence and ability to learn came from an irrepressible curiosity and interest in everything we did, the things we handled, and tasks we performed. Her vocabulary would interest many people but I must use the available space to record Oscar's interest in Glads. It will suffice to say her vocabulary included the use of over fifty words, some in copied phrases like "Hello Oscar, you little rascal"; also her imitations of human laughter that would astonish all who heard. Her mastery of language ranged from chicken talk to hooting like the great horned owls that often came by night to nearby trees.

When I worked in the garden Oscar was always on hand, interested in every operation on the soil. When the bulblet leaves came up and I started weeding them, that

was right in her line; she began pulling everything in sight. A crow does not have a large strong beak for nothing. When she started pulling bulblets from the row I yelled and threw handfuls of dirt. I found that throwing dirt was the biggest insult I could offer. She flattened to the ground, faced me in streamlined position to shed the dirt and let out protesting squawks. Well, it was only a short while and she was following my hands in the row watching every detail. She could not resist trying it again and very shortly was pulling grass the same as I was doing. At first she made some mistakes and when she pulled a bulblet I yelled. After three or four days of this she rarely made a mistake, just pulled the grasses out root and all, but kept a sharp eye for larvae and other forms of insects. She would generally work several minutes with me before some distraction like a grasshopper or other passing insect claimed her attention. After a few minutes she would return as if to see how I was getting along, then take another spell at weeding a few feet in the row.

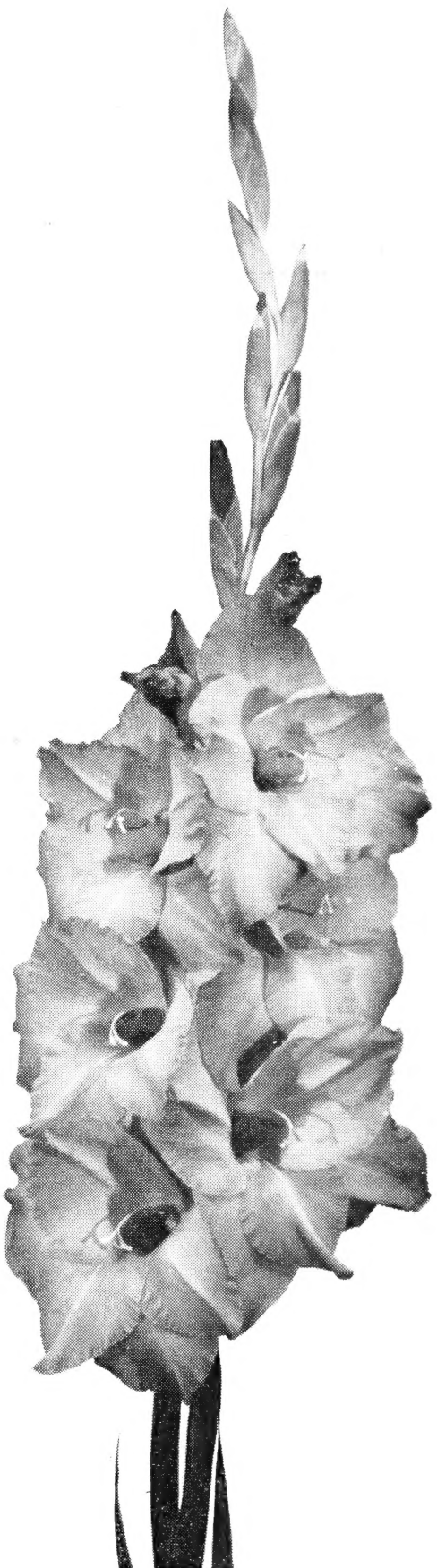
When the Glads came into bloom and I began pollenating the flowers Oscar would ride on my shoulder greatly interested in what I was doing. She would edge down my arm with sharp eyes taking in every detail of the operation. She would try to perch on my wrists but I always pushed her back or dropped my arm, so she would retreat to my shoulders. She certainly was curious about the way I manipulated the pistils and stamens of the Glad flowers. She noted how I always removed the stamens from the flowers and cast them aside; nothing else was destroyed. One day her big chance came. Many choice varieties were coming into bloom; it was just three days before the State Show in Ames, 1946. I was checking on the developing spikes, moving slowly down the pathway along the ends of the rows. Oscar was tagging along as usual, walking behind me in the path. I hesitated a bit to admire a magnificent spike of Connecticut Yankee; just three florets open and right on the end of the row. A protecting stake had been set at the end of the row, but it was a tomato stake with cross arms. Oscar did not overlook this opportunity. As I turned to look for other beauties, she promptly hopped up on the perch so conveniently placed to reach the florets. I took about three steps and turning slightly, saw Oscar on the perch and reaching for the flowers. Before I could yell Oscar, she had done her work—emasculated the two lower florets in no time at all. The only error she made was to take the pistil along with the stamens, but not a petal was touched. I could not blame her much, there was a handy perch, and how was she to know I was thinking of taking that spike to the flower show?



WE SING A DUET; A LOVE
SONG, OR WOULD YOU
BELIEVE IT?



LADY OSCAR, THE INVETERATE IN-
VESTIGATOR, EXAMINES OUR
CHEATERS



SFC. 562, P. L. & R.

U. S. POSTAGE

Paid

Ames, Iowa
Permit No. 10

SELECT GLADIOLUS

1948

From

RIVERSIDE GARDENS

123 S. Riverside

AMES, IOWA

Return Postage Guaranteed